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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
4173	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/597,993	BERKVENS ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	ANDREW WOO	4173

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>08/15/2006</u>.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-17</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-17</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>12/12/2006</u>.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☒ Other: <u>NPL</u>.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   The application has been examined. Claims 1 - 17 are pending.

Claim Objections

2.   Claim **8** objected to because of the following informalities:

3.   Claim 8 reads as "PHTTP". Examiner suggests that correction to be --PYHTTP--

Appropriate correction is required.

Information Disclosure Statement

4.   The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 12/12/2006. The

submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the

information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6.   This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of

the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g)

prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

7.   Claims **1 - 17** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Dorenbosch et al(2002/0138622, hereinafter Dorenbosch) in view of

RFC2694(hereinafter Srisuresh).

        Regarding claim **1**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the method of enabling

starting of sessions from a first computational device (14) communicating via a first

network (12) having a first addressing realm to a second computational device (18) on a

second network (16) having a second addressing realm(Dorenbosch, para. 4, 12, 33,

where Dorenbosch discloses that services that has multiple networks both private and

public, and devices that has access to a network), comprising the steps of: receiving at

least one query (20) concerning the second device including at least a device name

(server) and a service name (http) associated with the second device, which query has

a first destination address (AG1) of the first addressing realm associated with the

second network, (step 68)(Dorenbosch, para. 33, where Dorenbosch discloses that a

query message has the device's user name and address), and looking up a second

address (AY) as well as a service port number (PYHTTP) associated with a service of

the second device in the second addressing realm based on the device name and

service name, (step 70)(Dorenbosch, para. 32, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses

identifying addresses and port numbers of the device). Dorenbosch does not

specifically disclose wherein binding the first address (AG1) and a session port number

(PGHTTP) of the first addressing realm to the second address (AY) and the service port

number (PYHTTP) of the second device (18) in the second addressing realm, (step 76)

and answering the query (20) of the first device (14) with at least one message (22)

leaving the second network comprising the first address and the session port number of

the first addressing realm, such that a session can be started from the first device to the

second device where the first address and session port number of the first addressing

realm and the second address and the service port number of the second addressing

realm are exchanged with each other in the headers of packets of the session when

passing between the two networks. However, Srisuresh teaches of wherein binding the

first address (AG1) and a session port number (PGHTTP) of the first addressing realm

to the second address (AY) and the service port number (PYHTTP) of the second

device (18) in the second addressing realm, (step 76)(Srisuresh, sec. 3, 3.1, where

Srisuresh discloses that the binding of the address and ports from the session) and

answering the query (20) of the first device (14) with at least one message (22) leaving

the second network comprising the first address and the session port number of the first

addressing realm, such that a session can be started from the first device to the second

device where the first address and session port number of the first addressing realm

and the second address and the service port number of the second addressing realm

are exchanged with each other in the headers of packets of the session when passing

between the two networks(Srisuresh, sec. 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that queries

that are incoming obtains an address and also that in both the public and private

addresses). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time of the invention to take the teachings of Srisuresh related to binding the

addresses and port numbers and to combine and answering the query to one network

to another with Dorenbosch in order to have binding addresses and port numbers and

answering incoming queries(Srisuresh, sec. 3, 3.1, 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that

the binding of the address and ports from the session, and queries that are incoming

obtains an address and also that in both the public and private addresses).

Regarding claim **2**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the method as set forth in

claim 1 above and port numbers that associated with the query(Dorenbosch, para. 32,

33, where Dorenbosch discloses identifying addresses and port numbers of the device).

Dorenbosch does not specifically disclose wherein the step of receiving comprises

receiving two queries, one including the device name and one including the service

name and the step of answering the query comprises answering with two messages,

one including the first address and the other. However, Srisuresh teaches of wherein

the step of receiving comprises receiving two queries, one including the device name

and one including the service name and the step of answering the query comprises

answering with two messages, one including the first address and the other(Srisuresh,

sec. 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that that queries that are incoming obtains an

address and also that in both the public and private addresses). Therefore it would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to take

the teachings of Srisuresh related to incoming queries and to combine with Dorenbosch

in order to have a query that has an address(Srisuresh, sec. 3.2, where Srisuresh

discloses that that queries that are incoming obtains an address and also that in both

the public and private addresses).

Regarding claim **3**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the method as set forth in

claim 1 above and have a query that has a port number(Dorenbosch, para. 32, 33,

where Dorenbosch discloses identifying addresses and port numbers of the device).

Dorenbosch does not specifically disclose wherein the step of answering the query

comprises the steps of generating said message (42; 82) including the second address

(AY) and service port number (PYHTTP) of the second addressing realm as a response

to the query, (step 72), replacing the second address, and sending the message (22)

with the replaced information to the first device from the second addressing realm, (step

78). However, Srisuresh teaches of wherein the step of answering the query comprises

the steps of generating said message (42; 82) including the second address (AY) and

service port number (PYHTTP) of the second addressing realm as a response to the

query, (step 72), replacing the second address, and sending the message (22) with the

replaced information to the first device from the second addressing realm, (step

78)(Srisuresh, sec. 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that incoming queries obtains an

address and also that in both the public and private addresses). Therefore it would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to take

the teachings of Srisuresh related to an incoming query and to combine with

Dorenbosch in order to obtain an address(Srisuresh, sec. 3.2, where Srisuresh

discloses that incoming queries obtains an address and also that in both the public and private addresses).

Regarding claim **4**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the method as set forth in claim 1 above and wherein the query further comprises a specified service resolving port number (PDNS)(Dorenbosch, para. 32, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses identifying addresses and port numbers of the device).

Regarding claim **5**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the method as set forth in claim 4 above and port numbers(Dorenbosch, para. 32, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses identifying addresses and port numbers of the device). Dorenbosch does not specifically disclose further comprising the step of translating the first address and the service resolving port number to a third address (AS) and service resolving port number (PDNS) of the second addressing realm associated with a name and service resolving server (80) of the second addressing realm, forwarding the query (82) with translated address and port number to the name and service resolving server, generating the response (84) to the query in the name and service resolving server as a message with the third address and service resolving port number as source address, and translating the third address and service resolving port number of the second addressing realm to the first address and service resolving port number of the first addressing realm before the response leaves the second network. However, Srisuresh teaches further comprising the step of translating the first address and the service resolving port number to a third address (AS) and service resolving port number (PDNS) of the second addressing realm associated with a name and service resolving server (80) of

the second addressing realm, forwarding the query (82) with translated address and

port number to the name and service resolving server, generating the response (84) to

the query in the name and service resolving server as a message with the third address

and service resolving port number as source address, and translating the third address

and service resolving port number of the second addressing realm to the first address

and service resolving port number of the first addressing realm before the response

leaves the second network(Srisuresh, sec. 2.2, 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that it

assigns multiple addresses). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time of the invention to take the teachings of Srisuresh related to

assigning multiple addresses and to combine with Dorenbosch in order to have multiple

addresses on the network(Srisuresh, sec. 2.2, 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that it

assigns multiple addresses).

Regarding claim **6**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the method as set forth in

claim 1 above and port numbers(Dorenbosch, para. 32, 33, where Dorenbosch

discloses identifying addresses and port numbers of the device). Dorenbosch does not

specifically disclose further including the step of receiving a first data packet of the

session from the first device at the interface having the first address and session port

number of the first addressing realm as destination address, translating the first address

and session port number of the first addressing realm to the second address and

service port number of the second addressing realm and forwarding the packet to the

second device in the second addressing realm using this latter address and service port

number. However, Srisuresh teaches further including the step of receiving a first data

packet of the session from the first device at the interface having the first address and

session port number of the first addressing realm as destination address, translating the

first address and session port number of the first addressing realm to the second

address and service port number of the second addressing realm and forwarding the

packet to the second device in the second addressing realm using this latter address

and service port number(Srisuresh, sec. 3, 3.1, 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses a packet

being transferred within the realm and having temporary addresses). Therefore it would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to take

the teachings of Srisuresh related to transferring packets within the realm and to

combine with Dorenbosch in order to forward packets and have multiple addresses

within the network(Srisuresh, sec. 3, 3.1, 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses a packet being

transferred within the realm and having temporary addresses).

Regarding claim **7**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the method as set forth in

claim 1 above and wherein the session port number of the first addressing realm is

different than the service port number of the second addressing realm(Dorenbosch,

para. 32, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses identifying addresses and port numbers of

the device).

Regarding claim **8**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses Interface device (10) for

connection between a first network (12) having a first addressing realm and a second

network (16) having a second addressing realm enabling starting of sessions from a first

computational device (14) communicating with the interface device via the first network

to a second computational device (18) in the second network(Dorenbosch, para. 4, 12,

33, where Dorenbosch discloses that services that has multiple networks both private and public, and devices that has access to a network), comprising: a first input (24) to be connected to the first network for receiving at least one query (20) concerning the second device, which query includes at least a device name (server) and a service name (http) associated with the second device and has a first destination address (AG1) of the first addressing realm associated with the second network(Dorenbosch, para. 33, where Dorenbosch discloses that a query message has the device's user name and address), a first output (22) for connection to the first network(Dorenbosch, para. 23, 28, 32, where Dorenbosch discloses that a connection onto a network and its output is a message containing an address and port number), a name and service resolving unit (40) arranged to look up a second address (AY) as well as a service port number (PHTTP)(Dorenbosch, para. 33, where Dorenbosch discloses port numbers), and an address and port translation table (38)(Dorenbosch, para. 34, where Dorenbosch discloses a database that keeps the user name and the long lived IP address from the private address space). Dorenbosch does not specifically disclose a service of the second device in the second addressing realm based on the device name and the service name, a control unit (32) arranged to: bind the received first address (AG1) and a session port number of the first addressing realm (PGHTTP) to the second address (AY) and service port number (PYHTTP) belonging the second device in the second addressing realm in the address and port translation table and provide a message (22) leaving the second network as at least one answer to the query comprising the first address and the session port number of the first addressing realm to

the first device, such that a session can be started from the first device to the second

device where the first address and session port number of the first addressing realm

and the second address and service port number of the second addressing realm are

exchanged with each other in the headers of packets of the session when passing

between the two networks. However, Srisuresh teaches a service of the second device

in the second addressing realm based on the device name and the service

name(Srisuresh, sec. 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that incoming queries obtains an

address and also that in both the public and private addresses), a control unit (32)

arranged to: bind the received first address (AG1) and a session port number of the first

addressing realm (PGHTTP) to the second address (AY) and service port number

(PYHTTP) belonging the second device in the second addressing realm in the address

and port translation table(Srisuresh, sec. 3, 3.1, where Srisuresh discloses that the

binding of the address and ports from the session), and provide a message (22) leaving

the second network as at least one answer to the query comprising the first address and

the session port number of the first addressing realm to the first device, such that a

session can be started from the first device to the second device where the first address

and session port number of the first addressing realm and the second address and

service port number of the second addressing realm are exchanged with each other in

the headers of packets of the session when passing between the two

networks(Srisuresh, sec. 3, 3.1, 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that the binding of the

address and ports from the session, and that incoming queries obtains an address and

also that in both the public and private addresses). Therefore it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to take the

teachings of Srisuresh related to having both public and private addresses, binding both

the address and port numbers and to combine with Dorenbosch in order to have a

system that can binding addresses and port numbers, answering incoming queries, and

also having addresses to be on private and public addresses(Srisuresh, sec. 3, 3.1, 3.2,

where Srisuresh discloses that the binding of the address and ports from the session,

and that incoming queries obtains an address and also that in both the public and

private addresses).

Regarding claim **9**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the system of

computational devices for connection to a first network (12) having a first addressing

realm, via which first network a first computational device (14) can communicate with

the system and comprising a second network (16) having a second addressing realm,

said second network comprising: a second computational device (18)(Dorenbosch,

para. 33, where Dorenbosch discloses a mobile device), and an interface device (10)

provided between the first and second networks comprising: a first input (24) to be

connected to the first network for receiving a query (20) concerning the second device,

which query includes at least a device name (server) and a service name (http)

associated with the second device and has a first destination address (AG1) of the first

addressing realm associated with the second network(Dorenbosch, para. 4, 12, 33,

where Dorenbosch discloses that services that has multiple networks both private and

public, and devices that has access to a network), a first output (26) for connection to

the first network(Dorenbosch, para. 23, 28, 32, where Dorenbosch discloses that a

connection onto a network and its output is a message containing an address and port number), and an address and port translation table (38)(Dorenbosch, para. 34, where Dorenbosch discloses a database that keeps the user name and the long lived IP address from the private address space). Dorenbosch does not specifically disclose a control unit (32) arranged to: bind the first address (AG1) and a session port number (PGHTTP) of the first addressing realm to a second address (PY) and a service port number (PYHTTP) belonging to the second device in the second addressing realm in the address and port translation table, and provide a message (22) leaving the second network as an answer to the query of the first device comprising the first address and the session port number of the first addressing realm, wherein the second network further comprises a name and service resolving unit (40; 80) arranged to look up the second address (AY) as well as the service port number (PYHTTP) associated with a service of the second device in the second addressing realm based on the device name and the service name, such that a session can be started from the first device to the second device where the first address and session port number of the first addressing realm and the second address and the service port number of the second addressing realm are exchanged for each other in the headers of packets of the session when passing between the two networks. However, Srisuresh teaches of a control unit (32) arranged to: bind the first address (AG1) and a session port number (PGHTTP) of the first addressing realm to a second address (PY) and a service port number (PYHTTP) belonging to the second device in the second addressing realm in the address and port translation table(Srisuresh, sec. 3, 3.1, where Srisuresh discloses that the binding of the

address and ports from the session), and provide a message (22) leaving the second

network as an answer to the query of the first device comprising the first address and

the session port number of the first addressing realm, wherein the second network

further comprises a name and service resolving unit (40; 80) arranged to look up the

second address (AY) as well as the service port number (PYHTTP) associated with a

service of the second device in the second addressing realm based on the device name

and the service name, such that a session can be started from the first device to the

second device where the first address and session port number of the first addressing

realm and the second address and the service port number of the second addressing

realm are exchanged for each other in the headers of packets of the session when

passing between the two networks(Srisuresh, sec. 3, 3.1, 3.2, where Srisuresh

discloses that the binding of the address and ports from the session, and that incoming

queries obtains an address and also that in both the public and private addresses).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to take the teachings of Srisuresh related to having both public and private

addresses, binding both the address and port numbers and to combine with

Dorenbosch in order to have a system that can binding addresses and port numbers,

answering incoming queries, and also having addresses to be on private and public

addresses(Srisuresh, sec. 3, 3.1, 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that the binding of the

address and ports from the session, and that incoming queries obtains an address and

also that in both the public and private addresses).

Regarding claim **10**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the system as set forth in claim 9 above and wherein the session port number(Dorenbosch, para. 32, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses identifying addresses and port numbers of the device). Dorenbosch does not specifically disclose wherein the step of receiving comprises receiving two queries, one including the device name and one including the service name and the step of answering the query comprises answering with two messages, one including the first address and the other. However, Srisuresh teaches of wherein the step of receiving comprises receiving two queries, one including the device name and one including the service name and the step of answering the query comprises answering with two messages, one including the first address and the other(Srisuresh, sec. 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that that queries that are incoming obtains an address and also that in both the public and private addresses). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to take the teachings of Srisuresh related to incoming queries and to combine with Dorenbosch in order to have a query that has an address(Srisuresh, sec. 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that that queries that are incoming obtains an address and also that in both the public and private addresses).

Regarding claim **11**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the system as set forth in claim 9 above and have a query that has a port number(Dorenbosch, para. 32, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses identifying addresses and port numbers of the device). Dorenbosch does not specifically disclose wherein the name and service resolving unit when answering the query is arranged to generate said message (42; 84) including the

second address and service port number of the second addressing realm as a response

to the query and the control unit of the interface device is arranged to replace the

second address and service port number of the second addressing realm in the

response message with the first address and session port number of the first

addressing realm and send the message with the replaced information to the first device

from the second addressing realm. However, Srisuresh teaches wherein the name and

service resolving unit when answering the query is arranged to generate said message

(42; 84) including the second address and service port number of the second

addressing realm as a response to the query and the control unit of the interface device

is arranged to replace the second address and service port number of the second

addressing realm in the response message with the first address and session port

number of the first addressing realm and send the message with the replaced

information to the first device from the second addressing realm(Srisuresh, sec. 3.2,

where Srisuresh discloses that incoming queries obtains an address and also that in

both the public and private addresses). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to take the teachings of Srisuresh

related to an incoming query and to combine with Dorenbosch in order to obtain an

address(Srisuresh, sec. 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that incoming queries obtains

an address and also that in both the public and private addresses).

Regarding claim **12**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the system as set forth

in claim 9 above and wherein the name and service resolving unit (40) is provided in the

interface device(Dorenbosch, para. 2, 32, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses that the address can unambiguously resolve itself at any time).

Regarding claim **13**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the system as set forth in claim 9 above and wherein the name and service resolving unit (80) is provided in a name and service resolving server in the second network(Dorenbosch, para. 2, 32, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses that the address on a public network can unambiguously resolve itself at any time).

Regarding claim **14**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the system as set forth in claim 13 above and port numbers(Dorenbosch, para. 32, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses identifying addresses and port numbers of the device). Dorenbosch does not specifically disclose wherein the query further comprises a service resolving port number (PDNS) and the control unit (32) is further arranged to translate the first address and the service resolving port number to a third address (AS) and service resolving port number (PDNS) of the second addressing realm associated with the name and service resolving server of the second addressing realm, forward the query with translated address and service resolving port number (82) to the name and service resolving server, the name and service resolving server is further arranged to generate the response (84) to the query as a message with the third address and service resolving port number as source address, and the control unit is finally arranged to translate the third address and service resolving port number of the second addressing realm to the first address and service resolving port number of the first addressing realm before the response leaves the second network. However, Srisuresh teaches wherein

the query further comprises a service resolving port number (PDNS) and the control unit

(32) is further arranged to translate the first address and the service resolving port

number to a third address (AS) and service resolving port number (PDNS) of the

second addressing realm associated with the name and service resolving server of the

second addressing realm, forward the query with translated address and service

resolving port number (82) to the name and service resolving server, the name and

service resolving server is further arranged to generate the response (84) to the query

as a message with the third address and service resolving port number as source

address, and the control unit is finally arranged to translate the third address and

service resolving port number of the second addressing realm to the first address and

service resolving port number of the first addressing realm before the response leaves

the second network(Srisuresh, sec. 2.2, 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that it assigns

multiple addresses). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

art at the time of the invention to take the teachings of Srisuresh related to assigning

multiple addresses and to combine with Dorenbosch in order to have multiple

addresses on the network(Srisuresh, sec. 2.2, 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that it

assigns multiple addresses).

Regarding claim **15**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the system as set forth

in claim 1 above, port numbers(Dorenbosch, para. 32, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses

identifying addresses and port numbers of the device), and a port translation

table(Dorenbosch, para. 34, where Dorenbosch discloses a database that keeps the

user name and the long lived IP address from the private address space). Dorenbosch

does not specifically disclose wherein the first input of the interface device is further arranged to receive a first data packet of the session from the first device having the first address (AG1) and session port number (PGHTTP) of the first addressing realm as destination address, wherein the address and port translating table (38) is arranged to translate the first address and session port number of the first addressing realm to the second address and service port number of the second addressing realm and the control unit is arranged to forward the packet to the second device in the second addressing realm using this latter address and service port number. However, Srisuresh teaches wherein the first input of the interface device is further arranged to receive a first data packet of the session from the first device having the first address (AG1) and session port number (PGHTTP) of the first addressing realm as destination address, wherein the address and port translating table (38) is arranged to translate the first address and session port number of the first addressing realm to the second address and service port number of the second addressing realm and the control unit is arranged to forward the packet to the second device in the second addressing realm using this latter address and service port number(Srisuresh, sec. 3, 3.1, 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses a packet being transferred within the realm and having temporary addresses). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to take the teachings of Srisuresh related to transferring packets within the realm and to combine with Dorenbosch in order to forward packets and have multiple addresses within the network(Srisuresh, sec. 3, 3.1, 3.2, where

Srisuresh discloses a packet being transferred within the realm and having temporary
addresses).

Regarding claim **16**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the system as set forth
in claim 9 above and wherein the session port number (PGHTTP) of the first addressing
realm is different than the service port number (PYHTTP) of the second addressing
realm(Dorenbosch, para. 32, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses identifying addresses
and port numbers of the device).

Regarding claim **17**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the computer program
product (86) to be used on an interface device (10) between a first network (12) having
a first addressing realm and a second network (16) having a second addressing realm,
wherein a first computational device (14) can communicate with the interface device via
the first network and the second network comprises a second computational device
(18)(Dorenbosch, para. 4, 12, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses that services that has
multiple networks both private and public, and devices that has access to a network),
said computer program product having: computer program code, to make the interface
device execute, when said program code is loaded in the interface device: upon
reception of at least one query (20) from the first computational device concerning the
second computational device, which query includes a device name (server) and a
service name (http) associated with the second device and has a first destination
address (AG1) of the first addressing realm associated with the second
network(Dorenbosch, para. 33, where Dorenbosch discloses that a query message has
the device's user name and address), and looking up a second address (AY) as well as

a service port number (PYHTTP) associated with a service of the second device in the

second addressing realm based on at least the device name and service

name(Dorenbosch, para. 32, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses identifying addresses

and port numbers of the device). Dorenbosch does not specifically disclose of binding

the first address (AG1) and a session port number (PGHTTP) of the first addressing

realm to the second address (AY) and service port number (PYHTTP) of the second

device in the second addressing realm(Srisuresh, sec. 3, 3.1, where Srisuresh discloses

that the binding of the address and ports from the session), and answering the query

with at least one message (22) leaving the second network comprising the first address

and the session port number of the first addressing realm to the first device, such that a

session can be started from the first device to the second device, where the first

address and session port number of the first addressing realm and the second address

and the service port number of the second addressing realm are exchanged with each

other in the headers of packets of the session when passing between the two networks.

However, Srisuresh teaches of binding the first address (AG1) and a session port

number (PGHTTP) of the first addressing realm to the second address (AY) and service

port number (PYHTTP) of the second device in the second addressing realm, and

answering the query with at least one message (22) leaving the second network

comprising the first address and the session port number of the first addressing realm to

the first device, such that a session can be started from the first device to the second

device, where the first address and session port number of the first addressing realm

and the second address and the service port number of the second addressing realm

are exchanged with each other in the headers of packets of the session when passing

between the two networks(Srisuresh, sec. 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that queries

that are incoming obtains an address and also that in both the public and private

addresses). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time of the invention to take the teachings of Srisuresh related to binding the

addresses and port numbers and to combine and answering the query to one network

to another with Dorenbosch in order to have binding addresses and port numbers and

answering incoming queries(Srisuresh, sec. 3, 3.1, 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that

the binding of the address and ports from the session, and queries that are incoming

obtains an address and also that in both the public and private addresses).

Conclusion

8.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

        MeLampy et al. and Nozaki are cited to show that of providing communication

within the network can be considered.

        Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to ANDREW WOO whose telephone number is (571)270-

7521. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 7:30am-5pm,

Alternating Fridays off.

   If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Jinhee Lee can be reached on (571)272-1977. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

   Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

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you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

                                        /Jinhee J Lee/
                                        Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art
                                        Unit 4173

/A.W./